

**3/9/78**

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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
<del>Memo</del>	<del>Peter Bourne to Pres. Carter, 4 pp.</del> <i>Open 8/9/93</i> <del>re: Drug report</del>	<del>3/9/78</del>	<del>C</del>
Memo	Hamilton Jordan to Pres. Carter, 9 pp. re: NRC Members	3/8/78	C

## FILE LOCATION

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Thursday - March 9, 1978

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8:15 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

8:45 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.

9:30 Meeting with His Excellency Marshal Josip  
(60 min.) Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal  
Republic of Yugoslavia. (Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski).  
The Cabinet Room.

10:45 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.

11:00 Congressman Lee Hamilton. (Mr. Frank Moore).  
(15 min.) The Oval Office.

11:30 Vice President Walter F. Mondale, Admiral  
(20 min.) Stansfield Turner, Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski and  
Mr. Hamilton Jordan - The Oval Office.

3:00 News Conference. (Mr. Jody Powell) - Room 450, EOB.  
(30 min.)

3:30 Senator Edward W. Brooke. (Mr. Frank Moore).  
(15 min.) The Oval Office.

7:00 Reception for Florida Supporters - The State Floor.

9:15 Depart South Grounds via Motorcade en route  
The Washington Hilton Hotel.

9:30 Drop-By the Radio and TV Correspondents Association  
Dinner.

" New job "

Redus Smith

293-3100

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Adams - NE  
Dome - NE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 9, 1978

Peter Bourne

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

DRUG REPORT

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON
		McINTYRE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

/	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	GAMMILL

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 8, 1978

*Peter J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PETER BOURNE

*P.B.*

SUBJECT: DRUG REPORT # 8

The Office of Drug Abuse Policy will go out of existence at the end of this month. The ODAP legislation requires that we send an annual report to the Congress at the end of this month. The document will serve as a summary report on the accomplishments of the agency throughout its existence, and we plan to distribute it widely. We are attempting with some difficulty to place those people whose jobs have been abolished. I have some concerns about our ability to coordinate the overall federal drug policy, particularly as far as HEW is concerned. Our future effectiveness in this area is going to be under intense scrutiny on the Hill.

MEXICO - While our overall success in eradicating poppies continues, we have some serious problems emerging. Because of domestic political criticism the Mexicans are pressuring us to withdraw the DEA staff who monitor the eradication program, Attorney General Flores Sanchez is resigning because of ill health, and we have uncovered evidence implicating high officials in the eradication program. There is some general pessimism that without leadership from Flores Sanchez and without DEA oversight the Mexicans may let the program fall apart, especially because of their displeasure over the undocumented alien and natural gas issues. I recently made a trip to Mexico to review with them the status of the program and to register our concern. We will continue to watch the situation closely.

PSYCHOTROPIC CONVENTION - The enabling legislation will be reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee as soon as the Civiletti confirmation is completed, and out of the House Health Subcommittee next week..

U.N. COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS - I spoke at the annual meeting in Geneva and delivered a message from you. Our stock is at an all time high in that international body because we decided against the domestic cultivation of Papaver bracteatum, because we are clearly moving towards ratification of the Psychotropic Convention, because of your personal interest, and because we have established a close relationship with the representatives of all of the key countries.

DRUG USE IN WESTERN EUROPE AND THE MILITARY - My Deputy, Lee Dogoloff, has recently returned from a four-country visit to Western Europe. His visit confirms reports of many Western European countries, most notably Germany, being in the midst of a major heroin problem, and we are attempting to capitalize on this as a way of involving these governments in international initiatives to deal with the drug problem.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PETER BOURNE  
SUBJECT: DRUG REPORT #8

Evidence of increasing drug use among our military in Europe and elsewhere is of concern. I have communicated this to both Secretary Brown and General Haig. For example:

- . Anecdotal field reports provided to my Deputy indicate that as many as 40 percent of our enlisted troops may be using heroin and up to 70 percent may be using hashish.
- . U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) heroin overdose death rates increased by 50 percent last year and are currently three times the average heroin overdose death rate for U.S. cities.
- . Currently over eight percent of the Berlin Brigade admit to the use of heroin.

! /  
Peter -  
Discusses  
= Harold  
Brown

If not dealt with effectively it poses a significant threat to our combat readiness in Europe.

PGB:ss



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 8, 1978

MEMORANDUM TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE  
BOB THOMSON

RE: DeCONCINI MEETING - March 8, 1978

A. OBJECTIVES OF MEETING

1. To convince Senator DeConcini that amendments to the text of the Treaty would be disastrous for the Administration and would delay Senate consideration of the Treaties substantially.

2. To find out what the Senator would do if his amendment were brought to a vote and defeated. Could he then support the Treaties with an amendment to the Resolution of Ratification?

B. TALKING POINTS

1. An understanding or reservation is technically an amendment to the Resolution of Ratification, not an amendment to the text of the Treaty. It looks like an amendment, can be called an amendment, and has the same legal effect as an amendment. The only difference is that it would not require renegotiation of the Treaties, and would not give Panama an opportunity to make additional demands on the United States.

2. If the Neutrality Treaty is amended, opponents of the Treaties will be encouraged to introduce hundreds of amendments to the Panama Canal Treaty. Their reasoning will be that since the Treaties must be renegotiated anyway, the Senate may as well insist on a strong initial bargaining position.

3. Panama cannot tolerate amendments, especially those that establish a military presence after the year 2000. If such an amendment is passed, there are several adverse possibilities. Panama could reject the amendments and take the matter directly to the United Nations. Torrijos could, and most likely would, lose a second plebiscite and his regime would be jeopardized. The most likely successor would be a pro-communist regime.

4. You should ask the Senator directly if he will support the Treaties, even though his amendment is voted down.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1978

MEMORANDUM TO FRANK MOORE

FROM:

BOB THOMSON *BT*

RE:

ADDITIONAL TALKING POINTS FOR SENATOR DeCONCINI

1. The Vice President, Warren Christopher, Senator Byrd and many others have urged the Senator not to introduce or support amendments to the Panama Canal Treaties. He is aware of the many problems amendments would cause in Panama. His response has been that the Senate should take care of United States' interests first and not those of Panama. Consequently, you should explain to him that amendments at this stage are not in the interest of the United States or your presidency.
2. The Vice President gave Senator DeConcini the "condition" you devised last evening. The Senator still shows interest, but still claims he needs an amendment. He has drafted an amendment incorporating the language of condition that we gave him. He plans to introduce that amendment. We think it will be beaten. We also think he may be inclined to re-introduce the language as a "condition" after we have beaten his amendment.
3. You should urge the Senator not to call his amendment up for a vote and to rely on the condition to solve whatever political problems he may have. The condition is an amendment to the resolution of ratification. It looks like an amendment, sounds like an amendment, and can be called an amendment. The only difference is that it does not open the Treaties up for renegotiation and it precludes the Panamanians from making additional demands upon the United States during such a renegotiation process.

7:00 PM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN,

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 8, 1978

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM FALLOWS, <sup>JK</sup>ACHSAH NESMITH *AK*

SUBJECT: Reception for Florida Supporters

I. Florida was the state which many aspiring Democrats were afraid to come to because they feared Governor Wallace would trounce them. Many people urged you to stay out of Florida because it could end your candidacy to be beaten badly in the South before anyone else had found out who you were. They assumed no one could beat Wallace there. You took the risk, feeling that Florida wanted a change in Washington and was ready for the kind of change you could give them. Black voters and workers first proved in Florida that they could accept you as a Southerner, and that acceptance made all the difference for the rest of the campaign.

So you campaigned in orange groves and left cards in the office doors of lawyers who never returned your calls -- until the next January. Some odd moments you might want to recall:

-- Back on October 29, 1975, you gave a speech at the University of Florida the same day that a South Vietnamese Vice President made a talk. They didn't want much publicity on your arrival or speech, fearing it might draw people away from the main event of the day. The person in charge commented, "Oh come on, you're just kidding. He's in it for laughs."

Phyllis and Arnie Bleiweis of Gainesville remember after that speech that you were all sitting in the livingroom (including Gerald Rafshoon) when a newscast announced your name recognition in a poll was about 4 per cent.

You asked, "Do you think I peaked too soon?"

They all laughed and said, "Yes."

-- Senator Jackson was campaigning hard in Massachussets and saying some hard things about you. When reporters cornered you in Tallahassee and asked what you thought about all the criticism, you said, "I like Scoop." It became a sort of rallying cry for Florida campaign workers for awhile. You still like Scoop, who is working courageously now to get an acceptable energy bill passed.

-- There were several promotional efforts in Tallahassee, but the most memorable was unsolicited: A gentleman with bells on would bounce up and down among the crowds yelling, "Jimmy Carter, Jimmy Carter." Perhaps he is at the reception and would like to demonstrate his technique.

-- There was a Little League Baseball game in West Tampa that for some reason you, followed by the national and local press, arrived at three hours early. Perhaps this was the point at which the press decided you really were serious about never being late. You held a news conference on the diamond and were photographed throwing some balls, but there were no spectators to cheer, or even see. It was such occasions that caused the Secret Service to marvel that sometimes they outnumbered the people they were supposed to protect you from in those days.

-- It was in Tampa, too, that you got one of your most prized possessions of the campaign, when the firefighters made you an honorary fire chief. You proudly wore your red fire hat on planes and wouldn't let any staffers try it on. The firefighters were a big help in the primary and later in the election, and you are still grateful. As a matter of fact, you could use some of them here in Washington to help you put out a few political and international brushfires.

II. This is Congressman Dante Fascell's 61st birthday. He pushed through reorganization when Jack Brooks balked, and has chaired (for the past four years along with Congressman Claiborne Pell) the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe at the Belgrade Conference on the Helsinki Final Act, which is just finishing up this week. Past Administrations were often at cross purposes with his committee, but from the beginning you and Secretary of State Vance decided to make them full partners in this important work. Committee staff members are part of the delegation (staffer Spencer Oliver is the No. 3 man on the delegation) and when committee members came over from Congress they participated fully as delegates. The committee has taken a hard and honest look at compliance in 35 countries all over West and East Europe, especially in the human rights field, and their work has helped highlight U.S. concern and improve conditions, particularly in East Europe. They have worked very closely with the Administration. The accomplishments of the Conference would not have been possible without their fine work, especially Dante Fascell's. The successes of the conference include: 1) full and frank review and implementation of the Final Act, especially on human rights; 2) the close cooperation with our NATO allies and the European Community, and with the neutral and non-aligned countries; 3) setting up another conference in Madrid for 1980 to continue this work (Fascell's committee will continue to work toward that meeting); 4) some improvements, especially in East European human rights goals.

OPENING STATEMENT  
PRESS CONFERENCE, MARCH 9, 1978

1

THREE DAYS AGO, I APPOINTED A BOARD OF INQUIRY WHOSE PURPOSE,  
UNDER THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT, WAS TO INVESTIGATE THE NEGOTIATING  
STALEMATE THAT HAS CLOSED MOST OF OUR NATION'S COAL MINES.

THIS MORNING, THE BOARD PRESENTED ITS REPORT TO ME.  
ITS FINDING WAS THAT AN IMPASSE DOES EXIST....AND THAT THE  
SITUATION IS SERIOUS.

2

THIS MORNING, USING AUTHORITY UNDER THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT,  
I DIRECTED THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO SEEK THIS AFTERNOON A COURT  
INJUNCTION WHICH WILL ORDER THE MINERS TO RETURN TO WORK AND THE  
OPERATORS TO OPEN THE MINES DURING AN 80-DAY COOLING-OFF PERIOD  
DURING WHICH TIME CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS WILL PROCEED.

THE WELFARE OF OUR NATION REQUIRES THIS DIFFICULT STEP.  
.....I EXPECT THAT ALL PARTIES WILL OBEY THE LAW.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL USE ITS RESOURCES TO MINIMIZE  
THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DISLOCATIONS CAUSED BY THIS DISPUTE.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND THE STATE GOVERNORS WILL  
IMPROVE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ENERGY RESOURCES BY MOVING OUR SUPPLIES  
OF COAL TO PLACES WHERE THE NEED IS MOST URGENT.

THE RELIEF AGENCIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ARE PREPARED,  
IF NECESSARY, TO ACT IN A COORDINATED FASHION TO ASSIST LOCAL AREAS  
WHICH ARE PARTICULARLY HARD HIT.

THIS IS A TIME FOR COOLING OFF.....WE WILL DO EVERYTHING IN OUR  
POWER TO BE SURE THAT IT DOES NOT BECOME A TIME OF CONFRONTATION.

THE LAW MUST BE ENFORCED. . . . . I HAVE MET WITH THE  
ATTORNEY GENERAL AND HAVE ASKED HIM TO ASSUME PERSONAL DIRECTION OF  
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES IN THIS AREA.

THERE IS NO EASY SOLUTION TO THIS PROBLEM. . . . . WHAT IS  
REQUIRED FROM ALL OF US IS REASON, PATIENCE, AND A WILLINGNESS TO  
COOPERATE AND OBEY THE LAW.

I AM CONFIDENT THAT -- WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE MINERS,  
THE MINE OWNERS, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, AND ALL PUBLIC OFFICIALS --  
WE CAN RESOLVE THIS DISPUTE WITHOUT FURTHER DAMAGE TO THE WELLBEING  
OF OUR NATION.

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 9, 1978

Jim McIntyre

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for your information. The signed original has been given to Bob Linder for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Linder

RE: SEVENTH 1978 SPECIAL MESSAGE  
UNDER THE IMPOUNDMENT CONTROL  
ACT OF 1973

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON
/		McINTYRE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	GAMMILL

	KRAFT
/	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MAR 9 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

James T. McIntyre, Jr.

SUBJECT:

Seventh 1978 Special Message Under  
Impoundment Control Act of 1974

The seventh 1978 special message to the Congress under the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 is attached for your signature.

This special message reports one new deferral of \$4.5 million and one technical revision to a previously transmitted deferral increasing the amount deferred by \$4.8 million. The details of both items are discussed below.

- The timber salvage sales program of the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service is the subject of a \$4.5 million deferral. These funds are used to increase the capability of the Forest Service to offer insect-infested, dead, damaged, or fallen timber for sale. The deferred funds are excess to the amount expected to be required to manage this program in FY 1978. Therefore, funds are being deferred for the entire year and will be used in succeeding years. Tab A contains a fact sheet providing further information on this deferral.
- The previously transmitted deferral for the Expenses, brush disposal account of the Forest Service has been revised to increase the amount deferred by \$4.8 million, to \$36.2 million. This change results from an increase in unobligated balances carried forward from 1977, partially offset by an increase in planned FY 1978 obligations.

Agency and White House Staff Views

The Department of Agriculture, the Domestic Policy Staff, and the Congressional Liaison Staff have no objection to these items.

Recommendation

I recommend that the special message be transmitted to the Congress as soon as possible.

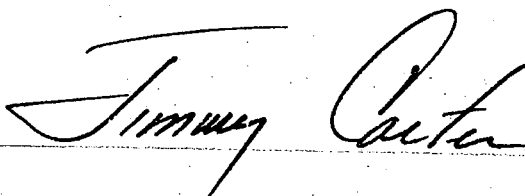
Attachment

TWO SIGNATURES REQUESTED

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report a new Department of Agriculture deferral of Forest Service funds totalling \$4.5 million in budget authority. In addition, I am reporting a routine revision to a previously reported deferral of Forest Service funds, increasing the amount deferred by \$4.8 million.

The details of each deferral are contained in the attached reports.

X 

THE WHITE HOUSE,

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 9, 1978

Frank Moore

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Hamilton Jordan

RE: PANAMA

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

A.C. /

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
/		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
/		MOORE
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	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
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	ARAGON
	BOURNE
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	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 9, 1978

oh  
J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *Fm.*  
SUBJECT: PANAMA

*Byrd*  
Warren Christopher is in the luncheon meeting--which is good; so is Senator Zorinsky.

Howard Baker met this morning with Senators Heinz, Bellmon and Schweiker. Of course, Heinz is out front now; Bellmon is almost ready; and most encouraging Baker says Schweiker has moved a long, long way. We now have a shot at him. *We are turning the heat on in PA.*

After the meeting today, we will determine if you should meet with Zorinsky, Roth, DeConcini, or who.



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE  
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS  
WASHINGTON

C  
/

EYES ONLY

March 8, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze *CLS*

Subject: Employment and Wholesale Prices in February

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will release figures on wholesale prices in February tomorrow (Thursday, March 9) at 9:00 a.m. On Friday, March 10, at 9:00 a.m., figures on employment and unemployment for February will be released.

The news on employment and unemployment is good. The news on wholesale prices is bad.

Employment and Unemployment (released Friday)

First, the good news. Labor market developments indicate that the economy is riding through the effects of adverse weather and the coal strike quite well. The unemployment rate declined to 6.1 percent in February, from 6.3 percent in January. Total employment was up only moderately (nonfarm employment went up 234,000, but farm employment declined). But since the labor force remained about unchanged, the unemployment rate dropped 0.2 percentage point. The improvement in the unemployment picture was mainly among adults, and included declines for adult black males and females as well as for whites.

Particularly heartening was the fact that aggregate hours worked in the private nonfarm economy rose 0.8 percent in February, after a decline of 1.3 percent in January. In manufacturing, the February rise in hours worked was 1.5 percent -- about equal to the January decline. Most of the increase in total hours worked reflected continued strong gains in employment -- there were still



many workers on shorter-than-normal work weeks in February. The employment and hours data for January and February suggest that the cold weather was holding down hours of work, but that businesses were hiring additional workers in order to carry out plans for further increases in production.

The BLS special survey of workers off the job because of electric power curtailments associated with the coal strike indicates only a small rise (from 22,600 to 25,400) in those out of work in the week of March 4. This is consistent with information indicating substantial improvement since mid-February in supplies of coal imported to the ECAR region.

#### Wholesale Prices (released Thursday)

Now the bad news. Wholesale prices of finished goods rose 1.1 percent in February, the largest increase since February of 1977, when a 1.0 percent rise occurred. The largest part of the increase occurred in consumer foods, which went up 2.9 percent. Outside of food, prices of finished products rose a moderate 0.4 percent.

Prices of raw materials and intermediate products also rose sharply, especially for agricultural products. (Crude foodstuffs and feed rose 4.7 percent.) But prices also rose substantially for nonfarm raw materials (1.0 percent) and intermediate products (0.8 percent).

The BLS people tell us that some of the rise in farm and food prices in February may have reflected the effects of adverse weather in delaying the marketing of farm products. But that merely aggravated the underlying trend of recent months.

Rising meat prices are the main source of the problem. Prices of livestock and livestock products began to rise at the farm level in December and in the past three months have gone up more than 12 percent. Normally there is some lag before this gets passed through to wholesale prices of consumer foods. But over the past four months, wholesale prices of all consumer foods have risen by almost 6 percent. In February alone, prices of processed meat, poultry, and fish went up almost 7 percent.

This news on wholesale prices is bound to occasion a good deal of press commentary that inflation is heating up again. The substantial increases in consumer food prices at wholesale since October, moreover, are likely to pass through to the retail level over the next several months. We must therefore expect additional bad news as the CPI figures become available.

The figures on prices early this year are almost certainly overstating the severity of the inflation problem -- we do not expect farm and food prices to continue rocketing upward as they have been in the past few months. But, as I indicated in my discussion with you last Friday, the outlook for prices in 1978 has taken a turn for the worse.

I have included a suggested response if you are questioned on inflation at your press conference on Thursday.

Attachment

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE  
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS  
WASHINGTON

EYES ONLY

March 8, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Charlie Schultze *CLS*

Subject: Business Plans for Plant & Equipment

The Commerce Department will release figures tomorrow (Thursday, March 9) at 10:00 a. m. on the results of its latest survey (taken in late January and February) of business plans for plant and equipment spending in 1978. The news is somewhat disappointing.

Businesses now say they plan to increase their outlays for plant and equipment this year by 10.9 percent, in current dollars. The previous survey, taken in late October and November, had indicated a planned increase of 10.1 percent. This apparent improvement, however, results entirely from a downward revision in estimated capital expenditures in the fourth quarter of 1977. The absolute level of expenditures planned for 1978 remained unchanged.

This is disappointing in two respects. First, the latest McGraw-Hill survey of these expenditures had suggested that some upward revision in investment plans might be underway, and that is apparently not the case. Second, a 10.9 percent increase in current dollar expenditures would translate into an increase of 5-1/2 to 6 percent in real terms. This is below our forecast for 1978. We still expect, however, that plans for investment will strengthen moderately as the year goes on.

We see nothing in the downward revision of estimated expenditures in the fourth quarter of 1977 to be unduly concerned about. It will mean a downward revision of GNP for the fourth quarter. But it does not suggest that the bottom is falling out of business capital spending. The backlog of projects in manufacturing on which work is underway continued to rise in the fourth quarter.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

C  
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March 9, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SECRETARY OF LABOR, Ray Marshall *RM*

SUBJECT: Coal Questions at Today's Press Conference

Below are some possible questions on the coal strike and suggested answers for your press conference this afternoon:

Q: Why did you decide to ask for a Taft-Hartley injunction?

A: Taft-Hartley is the existing statutory remedy for resolving serious and lengthy labor disputes. As today's court action indicates, the government can move rapidly to set the Taft-Hartley process in motion. The major alternative which we considered, seizure, had several important liabilities. It is possible that there would have been serious delays getting seizure legislation through Congress. Seizure of the mines would not solve the underlying problems of the security of the pension and health funds for UMW members and retirees. Under seizure, there would be no Constitutional way to compensate UMW retirees for lost pensions or reimburse UMW members for health care costs. To make Taft-Hartley as even-handed as possible, we took the relatively unprecedented step of asking the court to make cost-of-living adjustments in determining wages and allow the parties to agree to the wages that were in the rejected contract settlement.

Q: Are you planning to ask Congress for seizure legislation if the Taft-Hartley injunction fails to get miners back to work?

A: We are not anticipating that Taft-Hartley will fail. Along with the Taft-Hartley process, our major priority is getting collective bargaining going again. I have asked Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall to take charge of these negotiations. As I have said throughout this long dispute, the only permanent solution can come through a contract settlement produced by collective bargaining. As for seizure, we are aware that this course of action has serious problems. There could be delays in getting the necessary legislation through Congress. In addition, seizure of the mines would not solve the underlying problems of the security of the pension and health funds for UMW members and retirees. I think it is unlikely that we will need seizure legislation to resolve this dispute.

Q: What do you expect this Taft-Hartley injunction to accomplish?

A: We expect that it will trigger a significant back-to-work movement by UMW members. I believe that the overwhelming majority of UMW members are law-abiding citizens. Under Taft-Hartley, we cannot force individual miners to go back to work. But we can, and will, provide law enforcement protection for those miners who choose to go back to work. Beginning early next week, we expect a gradual reopening of the mines as the Mine Safety and Health Administration certifies them ready for operation. As coal production begins to resume, it should significantly ease the critical power shortages in the Midwest. I am also hopeful that the Taft-Hartley process will stimulate productive collective bargaining. By making arrangements for miners to return to work at 1978 wages, we have done our best to make Taft-Hartley fair and equitable to both sides in this dispute.

Q: How will you enforce the Taft-Hartley injunction?

A: Within 24 hours, this restraining order will be served on the coal operators and more than 1400 local and national leaders of the UMW. This injunction requires them to take positive action to urge the miners to go back to work. If they do not take these positive steps, they could be found to be in contempt of court. A finding of contempt could lead to large fines, and in extreme cases, possible imprisonment. The Attorney General is in contact with governors and other local officials to coordinate state and Federal efforts to enforce this Taft-Hartley injunction.

Q: Do you intend to cut off food stamps and other benefits for striking miners who defy the Taft-Hartley injunction?

A: I have no choice in the matter. Existing regulations for the food stamp program state clearly that illegal strikers are ineligible for food stamps. The situation is similar for AFDC benefits, unemployment compensation and other related Federal programs.

Q: What has the employment impact of the coal strike been?

A: The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has just released a survey of 11 coal-affected states for last week. The BLS survey was limited to manufacturing and retail trade. What they found was that only 25,400 workers had been laid-off because of the strike. In addition, they found that there was a 1.8 percent reduction in the hours worked in manufacturing because of the strike.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*

SUBJECT: Status Report on Federal Response to Coal Strike

We have established several small, interagency working groups to deal with various aspects of the coal strike. All of the groups make daily reports to me so that Ham, Stu and other staff who are working on this problem can be kept fully apprised of the situation, and so that information can be shared, as necessary, with other agencies of government that need it. The system is working well. Linkages have been established between the Department of Justice, the Department of Defense, the governors and the White House to deal with present and potential law enforcement problems, and the coal and electric power supply situation is being monitored and dealt with by an interagency task force chaired by DOE, and including DOT, ICC, EPA and DOL. I am also dealing with various other agencies on specific issues of concern (e.g., USDA on enforcement of food stamp cut-offs; HEW on various public assistance programs, etc.). As I mentioned to you earlier, an interagency group chaired by the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency has prepared a handbook describing federal emergency assistance programs entitled "Where to get Federal help during an Energy Emergency." I attach a copy, not for you to read, but only to give you a better sense of what has been produced. The book is being distributed widely throughout the affected states.

I will give you and the members of the White House staff "coal committee" regular reports on the situation. All of us thought that it would be helpful to have one of us serve as a kind of switchpoint for information flowing between and among the departments and the White House. The following summary will give you some indication of what we are doing.

Justice/Law Enforcement Issues

At your request, the Attorney General instructed the U.S. Attorney in the office nearest each governor in the affected states to establish and maintain a close liaison with each governor. I have asked all the governors to use the U.S. Attorneys as their primary contact point for information and requests regarding law enforcement problems and issues. The U.S. Attorneys all report back to the Emergency Program Center at the Justice Department on a daily basis. (I went through the Emergency Program Center yesterday with Griffin Bell. It is a 24-hour operations center which tracks all reported incidents of violence related to the coal strike and

plots them on a map. At my request, we are receiving daily summaries of activity which are extremely helpful in verifying reports that we receive from other sources.) It is important to note that there have been no requests from governors for federal law enforcement assistance, and in recent days there has been very little violence or major disruption. So far, the governors are generally responding well to your request that they assume and maintain primary responsibility for law enforcement, and many of them have taken extraordinary measures to prevent, discourage, and deal with law violations promptly and effectively.

Today at 1:00 p.m. all of the U.S. Attorneys and U.S. Marshalls involved in the coal strike will be in Washington for a full briefing. Marshalls are being called in from other parts of the country to assist in the affected states in the service of process. They will quietly stand by in the area so as to be available for federal law enforcement, as necessary. We have good linkages between DOJ, DOE, DOD, DOL and the White House on all information related to law enforcement.

#### Energy Issues

The interagency Coal Supply Task Force (DOE, DOT, ICC, EPA, DOL) meets daily to consolidate and analyze information on coal supply, demand and movement which they receive from their counterpart task forces in the private sector and in the states. Their latest report indicates the following. (Because of the extreme sensitivity of this information and our desire not to talk about how much coal is actually being moved into the critical areas, you should not talk about these figures at your press conference.)

- There is a pattern of increasing receipts of coal in the eleven-state area most crucially affected by the strike (excluding Wisconsin)
  - Receipts were 2.2 million tons in the eleven states during week ending March 4th compared to 1.8 million tons during week ending February 25th.
  - These receipts represent 48% of the electric utility consumption of coal in the eleven states during the week of March 4th compared to 39% of consumption in the week ending February 25th.
  - This is the third week in a row that receipts have increased in the eleven states. DOE estimates that if we can continue to move coal with a minimum of violence and disruption, substantially more coal can be moved from the Western mines to the ECAR States.



-- There is a pattern of increasing train transportation from west to east.

- 80 unit trains moved west to east on March 7th compared to 63 a month ago.
- There is a potential problem in continuing to move coal from west to east by train since locomotives borrowed from the east are being recalled in anticipation of the Taft-Hartley injunction and resulting movement of coal in the east. The ICC is aware of the potential problem and is working with DOE.

-- There are other means of transporting coal when the coal becomes available.

- 3000 open hopper barges (privately operated) (each with 1500 ton capacity) are available to move coal on the extensive Ohio River system on 48-hour notice.

In addition to knowing where the resources are and how they can be moved, this group is getting geared up to handle requests for help in locating coal from the states and will be training their regional technicians tomorrow on the system for receiving and processing governors' petitions. Once the system is in place, governors will, on a voluntary basis, send in priority requests from their states. The coal supply group will be able to process the request within 24 hours giving the governor a source, price and suggested means for moving, the needed coal.

As you requested, immediately after your announcement on Monday, I sent the attached telegram to the governors of the 12 affected states informing them of your actions.

CC: Hamilton Jordan  
Jody Powell  
Stu Eizenstat  
Frank Moore  
Landon Butler  
Bob Lipshutz  
Charlie Schultze

TELEGRAM

(801) 583-5231  
The White House

FULL RATE

(STRAIGHT TELEGRAM) ☐

NIGHT LETTER ☐

MAILGRAM ☐

Washington

MARCH 6, 1978

STRAIGHT TELEGRAM  
TO GOVERNORS ON  
ATTACHED LIST

AS YOU KNOW, A MAJORITY OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS HAVE NOW REJECTED THE NEGOTIATED COAL CONTRACT. ALTHOUGH MY POLICY HAS BEEN TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO HELP THE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING PROCESS PRODUCE A SETTLEMENT, WITH THIS REJECTION BY THE UNITED MINE WORKERS, COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IS NOW AT AN IMPASSE. THE COAL STRIKE IS THREE MONTHS OLD, AND THE COUNTRY CANNOT AFFORD TO WAIT ANY LONGER.

MY RESPONSIBILITY IS TO PROTECT THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC, AND I INTEND TO DO SO.

-- I HAVE ORDERED THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, UNDER THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT, TO PREPARE FOR AN INJUNCTION TO REQUIRE THE MINERS TO RETURN TO WORK AND THE MINE OWNERS TO PLACE THE MINES BACK INTO PRODUCTION.

-- I HAVE APPOINTED A BOARD OF INQUIRY AND ASKED IT TO REPORT BACK TO ME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, TO BEGIN THE EMERGENCY DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES UNDER THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT.

*J. Watson*  
APPROVED FOR DISPATCH

TELEGRAM

FULL RATE  
(STRAIGHT TELEGRAM) ☐  
NIGHT LETTER ☐  
MAILGRAM ☐

The White House  
Washington

page 2

MARCH 6, 1978

- IN ADDITION, I HAVE ASKED THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO WORK CLOSELY WITH YOU AND THE OTHER GOVERNORS OF THE AFFECTED STATES TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT THE LAW IS OBEYED, THAT VIOLENCE IS PREVENTED, AND THAT LIVES AND PROPERTY ARE FULLY PROTECTED.
- AS YOU KNOW, THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTAINING ORDER AND PROTECTING CITIZENS OF YOUR STATE RESTS WITH YOU. MY ACTION TODAY IN NO WAY CHANGES THAT RESPONSIBILITY OR INCREASES THE LIMITATIONS ON FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT JURISDICTION. AT MY REQUEST, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS INSTRUCTED THE U. S. ATTORNEY IN THE OFFICE NEAREST YOU TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN CLOSE AND CONTINUING LIAISON WITH YOUR OFFICE.
- THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY WILL USE <sup>T</sup>~~IS~~ AUTHORITIES, AS NECESSARY, TO MINIMIZE THE EFFECTS OF FUEL SHORTAGE ON REGIONS WHICH ARE MOST DEPENDENT ON COAL BY MOVING ENERGY RESOURCES TO PLACES WHERE THEY ARE MOST URGENTLY NEEDED. WE WILL CONTINUE AS LONG AS POSSIBLE TO RELY ON EXISTING VOLUNTARY MECHANISMS.
- J. Watson* -- I NEED AND APPRECIATE YOUR SUPPORT. JIMMY CARTER  
APPROVED FOR DISPATCH

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1978

MEETING WITH REP. LEE HAMILTON (D-9-Ind.)

Thursday, March 9  
11:00 a.m. (15 minutes)  
The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *F.M./pd*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss U.S. foreign affairs policy with an emphasis on the Middle East arms package and the Eastern Mediterranean.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

Background: Rep. Hamilton has served in the House since 1964. (His wife's name is Nancy). He has a 78.1% rating in support of administration-sponsored legislation.

Rep. Hamilton is Chairman of the House International Relations (HIRC) subcommittee which deals with Europe and the Middle East. He has established credentials with his colleagues as being evenhanded and able to strike a bargain between contending forces within the Committee. He also is a member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. If the situation arises, you might explore with Hamilton the possibility of him negotiating the Korean troop withdrawal/ethics problem in the House.

Middle East Peace Process: Rep. Hamilton is deeply concerned about the peace process and strongly supportive of the Administration's efforts during the past year. He can be counted on for support if our policy should bring us into temporary conflict with the Government of Israel. You may wish to discuss with him candidly the issues that are expected to come up during the Begin visit next week.

Middle East Arms Package: Rep. Hamilton has a consistent record of supporting U.S. arms restraint, and two years ago he sponsored legislation to impose a ceiling on U.S. arms exports. Nonetheless, he has reluctantly agreed to

support our arms sale package to the Middle East, though he remains troubled by its size and has begun to search for an accommodation with package opponents in the House. He has, for example, mentioned reducing the number of F-15s or limiting their munitions delivering capabilities.

Policy in the Eastern Mediterranean: Rep. Hamilton is anxious to know where the Administration is heading with respect to Greece and Turkey. He is aware that Congressman Brademas and Senator Sarbanes are exercising pressure to maintain the arms embargo on Turkey and prevent early congressional action on the Turkish Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA). He is favorably disposed toward the Turkish DCA, and is one of eighteen Congressmen on the HIRC who recently joined Chairman Zablocki in sending a letter to Secretary Vance indicating his willingness to give sympathetic consideration to the Greek and Turkish DCAs "providing the President gives his unequivocal support to such action". Rep. Hamilton wants to be helpful on this issue, and will rally support for whatever action you wish to take, though he clearly does not relish a battle with the Greek interest group in Congress in an election year. He has agreed to postpone testimony on Greece and Turkey before his European Subcommittee until April 4 to give the Administration more time to decide on its position. He has done so in the expectation that once we make up our mind, we will hold firm, even if it means doing battle with the Greek interest group in the Congress.

Participants: The President, Rep. Hamilton, Frank Moore, and Bill Cable.

Press Plan: White House Photographer.

### III. TALKING POINTS

1. Express your appreciation for Hamilton's support on the Middle East arms issue and seek his advice on how best to handle the debate over the next two months.
2. Hamilton's support for the arms package will be critical to action in the HIRC. You should discourage him from pursuing his search for a compromise, by explaining the expectations of the three governments involved and the balanced nature of the package the Administration has put together.
3. Regarding Greece/Turkey: you should indicate to Rep. Hamilton the Administration's strong interest in restoring close ties with Turkey, explain that a decision on the Turkish DCA will be made shortly, and pledge to consult closely with him on tactics once the decision is made.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 8, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: FRANK MOORE *F.M./owl.*  
SUBJECT: Addendum to your meeting with:

REP. LEE HAMILTON (D-9-Ind)  
Thursday, March 9, 1978  
11:00 a.m. (15 minutes)  
The Oval Office

The House votes on H.R. 50, the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, Thursday, March 9. Lee Hamilton may be a problem on the final vote. A word from you urging his support of the bill would be helpful.

# HUMAN NEEDS

HOUSING

FOOD

FINANCIAL AID AND RELATED HELP

HEALTH AND MEDICAL

TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL MANPOWER OR EQUIPMENT

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

OTHER FEDERAL SERVICES

---

WHERE TO GET FEDERAL HELP DURING  
AN ENERGY EMERGENCY

Compiled by

The Office of Consumer Affairs  
Department of Energy

By

Defense Civil Preparedness Agency  
The Pentagon  
Washington, D.C. 20301

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 9, 1978

Frank Moore

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Tim Kraft

RE: MEETING WITH W. MILLS

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

**THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON**

ACTION		FYI
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON
		McINTYRE
		SCHULTZE

		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		CARP
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		FIRST LADY
		HARDEN
		HUTCHESON
		JAGODA
		GAMMILL

		✓	KRAFT
			LINDER
			MITCHELL
			MOE
			PETERSON
			PETTIGREW
			POSTON
			PRESS
			SCHLESINGER
			SCHNEIDERS
			STRAUSS
			VOORDE
			WARREN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN:

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 27, 1978

To: The President  
From: Frank Moore

Fy1

MEMORANDUM FOR FRANK MOORE

FROM:

DAN TATE *DM*

SUBJECT:

Former Congressman Wilbur Mills

*Frank -  
Maybe later we  
should meet -  
J*

As you may know, Wilbur Mills has overcome his previous health problem and is associated with a Washington law firm. Through mutual friends I understand that Mr. Mills feels he could give the President insight and counsel on matters which Mills worked on during his more than three decades in the Congress. He is not looking for publicity and actually would prefer none. Rather, he wants to volunteer his experience and knowledge to assist the President better understand the politics and substance of such issues as tax reform, health, Social Security, trade, and welfare -- all of which come under the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Committee which he chaired for so long.

I think this is something the President should consider. Mr. Mills is one of the greatest legislators in the history of the Republic -- a concession made by even his harshest critics -- and he knows these issues exceedingly well. Of course, he has been out of circulation for a couple of years and probably is not familiar with the more junior Members, but he knows Ullman, Long, and the other senior Members in a way unmatched by few inside or outside Congress.

Mr. Mills is a proud and able man who has come back from public humiliation and personal despair. I suspect he would welcome the opportunity to serve his country and his President in any way we deem appropriate. His offer came with modesty and without fanfare. The last thing he would want to do is embarrass the President, and I am sure he realizes the sensitivity of any meeting the President might have with him.

*I will let up if you  
want.*

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

7:00 PM

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

FOR THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER

FROM GRETCHEN POSTON

DATE: 9 March 1978

SUBJECT: RECEPTION FOR FRIENDS FROM FLORIDA  
9 March 1978

Please find attached a scenario for the function indicated above.

Poston Scenario

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER

FROM GRETCHEN POSTON *GP*

DATE: 9 March 1978

SUBJECT: RECEPTION FOR FRIENDS FROM FLORIDA  
State Floor - 9 March 1978 (1000 guests)  
6:00-9:00 P.M.

SCENARIO

6:00 P.M. Guests arrive Southwest Gate to Diplomatic Entrance, to State floor.

Name tags to be given to incoming guests to fill out and wear.

U.S.A.F. Quartet and piano in Main Hall.

Buffet being served in East and State Dining Rooms.  
Convention tapes being broadcast in East and State Dining Rooms.

Writing press to be mixing-and-mingling on State floor. Press photographers' pen in Main Hall.

7:00 P.M. The PRESIDENT and MRS. CARTER arrive State floor via elevator. Proceed directly to platform in East Room for remarks.  
(Press pool coverage)

Amplification into State Dining Room and cross hall.

Following remarks, the PRESIDENT and MRS. CARTER move into Blue Room for receiving line.

8:30 P.M. The PRESIDENT and MRS. CARTER depart State Floor.

Note: due to the number of guests expected, the time allowance for the receiving line is being expanded.

9:00 P.M. All guests depart State Floor.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10:15 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 8, 1978

MEETING WITH SENATOR EDWARD W. BROOKE

Thursday, March 9, 1978

3:30 p.m. (15 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *FM.*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the Panama Canal Treaties.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: Senator Brooke is a member of the following Committees: Committee on Appropriations; Committee on Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs, Ranking Minority Member; Housing & Urban Affairs Subcommittee, Ranking Minority Member; Securities Subcommittee, Ranking Minority Member; Special Committee on Aging; Joint Committee on Defense Production, Ranking Minority Member.

Senator Brooke has been the single biggest surprise of the Treaty debate. By all counts, he should have been an early and active Treaty supporter, but is now very close to opposing us. Fear of a conservative Republican primary challenge is the reason for his position. Brooke also feels that we have taken his vote for granted. Substantively, he believes that the Treaties' economic arrangements are vague and potentially costly to U.S. taxpayers.

Senator Brooke has been sending out conflicting signals. To the press he has been negative, to his friends and ours, encouraging. We believe he may be posturing himself to support the Treaties after your meeting by appearing to have brought the Administration to its knees before granting his endorsement. He may couple this with economic understandings which clarify U.S. liability under the Treaties.

Brooke has opposed us on all amendments. He has publicly stated that proponents' tactics of tabling all amendments as opposed to up and down votes on the substance of the amendment is wrong.

In recent days we have brought strong pressure on Brooke. He has been called by Kissinger and Rockefeller, as well as numerous others from both parties. He has been attacked editorially in the Massachusetts papers. The Democrats in the State have hinted at a potentially strong challenge to him.

B. Participants: The President, Senator Brooke, the Vice President, Frank Moore.

C. Press Plan: White House photographer only.

### III. TALKING POINTS

1. We have learned from a confidential source that Senator Brooke will present four understandings to you and insist that they be accepted. He will talk tough, but he intends to support the Treaties -- according to our source. The most troublesome will be on the \$10 million service payment to Panama.
2. In talking to Senator Brooke you should stress
  - a. the foreign policy consequences of Treaty rejection in Latin America and around the world,
  - b. the damage it would do to the President in dealing with other trouble spots in the world, e.g. the Mideast and the Horn, and
  - c. the political consequences of a no vote, i.e. the first moderate to oppose the treaties could open the door for others.
3. The attached paper, prepared by the State Department, should help you respond to Brooke's concerns on Canal economics.



POINTS RAISED BY SENATOR BROOKE  
IN HIS FEBRUARY 22 SPEECH ON THE  
SENATE FLOOR

Brooke stated, in general terms, that the Senate should not "rush to judgment" on the treaties and that ambiguities in the financial aspect of the treaties concern him as they may lead to excessive expectations by the Panamanians and to future tensions. He supports and is a co-sponsor of the "leadership amendments" on rights of defense and priority passage, without which he could not even consider voting for the treaties, he said.

1. He wants to make certain that the economic and military assistance package we have promised on a best-effort basis is not linked to the treaties. He has offered an amendment to each treaty to that effect in order "to leave no room for misconceptions" (see attachment).

SUGGESTED RESPONSE: There is no obligation, explicit or implied, in either treaty which commits the United States to such a program, nor even any mention of it in the treaties. The Note from Secretary Vance to the Panamanian Ambassador makes it clear that the economic and military assistance programs are conditioned on applicable legislation and legal requirements for each program, the availability of funds, and a further exchange of notes.

2. Brooke raises the following points on the financial aspects of the treaties:

(1) The payments to Panama under the treaty have created a high level of expectation as to the "anticipated monetary windfall" for Panama which, if unfulfilled, could create new tensions between the countries.

SUGGESTED RESPONSE: Payments to Panama are not a windfall, but are designed to provide Panama with a share of Canal revenue in exchange for our right to control the operation and defense of the Canal in Panama's territory. These payments depend largely on the ability of the Canal to generate revenue, and the exact amount will depend on future traffic levels and inflationary trends, which is fully understood by the Panamanians. These payments serve our national interest by giving Panama a real stake in the efficiency and accessibility of the Canal.

(2) The \$10 million payment for public services could represent an indirect subsidy to Panama if Panama's costs were less than that amount.

SUGGESTED RESPONSE: The \$10 million public services figure, which is re-evaluated every three years, is not designed to provide an indirect subsidy to Panama. Start-up costs required for provision by the Panamanian public services system for an adequate standard of services to Canal operating and housing areas will absorb most of the annual payment during the transition period. It currently costs the Canal enterprise between \$15 and \$17 million to provide the same services in the Canal Zone. Costs to Panama will be less because of a reduced geographic area and lower personnel costs. Panama will, however, incur high capital and overhead costs.

(3) The recommendation of the Administration to discontinue the \$20 million interest payments to the Treasury is a burden on the American taxpayers and raises the question as to the Canal's viability.

SUGGESTED RESPONSE: The Administration will recommend to Congress that the requirement of the "interest" return to the Treasury, in effect since 1951, be discontinued. The United States has always treated the Canal as a public utility, the use of which benefits the country as a whole, and the Canal should not be used as a revenue-generating asset. The elimination of the interest payment would lessen the burden of Canal operations for its users.

(4) Will the present \$40 million borrowing authority of the Panama Canal Company be doubled to cover possible deficits in the Commission's operations?

SUGGESTED RESPONSE: The Administration will recommend that the new Commission have the same \$40 million borrowing authority as the present Panama Canal Company. Should the Executive Branch propose any change in borrowing authority for the future, it will do so on the basis of prudent management interests as analyzed and recommended by interested U.S. Government agencies.

(5) The treaty specifies that the Canal shall be turned over in the year 2000 "free of liens and debts". Will unpaid debts have to be absorbed by the United States?

SUGGESTED RESPONSE: This obligation refers to debts contracted by the United States or its agencies during the period in which we control Canal operation and defense. Therefore, the United States has control as to what debts are contracted. The Canal is expected to sustain its operations, as it has done in the past, between now and 2000; therefore, residual obligations are unlikely.

(6) It is likely that the Canal revenue will be insufficient to cover operating costs of the Canal and payments to Panama, so that ultimately there will be deficits and "the American people will be forced to foot the bill".

SUGGESTED RESPONSE: All of the studies relating to the costs of operating the Panama Canal and to the possibility of increasing Canal tolls indicate that revenue will meet expenditures, including payments to Panama under the new treaties.

Arthur Andersen and Company has estimated that an initial toll increase of 19-27% will be necessary to cover the first five years of operation. Our negotiators made their calculations on the basis of a toll increase of 30%. Our studies indicate that even larger toll increases could be applied if necessary to produce additional revenues. While the range of uncertainty increases for the later years of the treaty period, we believe it reasonable to expect that the Canal enterprise can meet all its operating costs, including payments to Panama required by the treaty.

9:15 PM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

RADIO & TV CORRESPONDENTS DINNER

THURSDAY - MARCH 9, 1978

Washington Hilton Hotel

Attire: BLACK TIE

From: Tim Kraft

SEQUENCE

9:15 p.m.

You board motorcade on South Grounds and depart en route Washington Hilton Hotel.

9:25 p.m.

Motorcade arrives Washington Hilton Hotel.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE  
CLOSED ARRIVAL

Proceed via elevator to Ballroom level.

9:26 p.m.

Arrive Ballroom Level where you will be met by:

Mr. Tom Frawley, Dinner Chairman, Cox Newspapers  
Mr. Joe Benton, Incoming President of Radio & TV Correspondents Association, Post-Newsweek Correspondent

OFFICIAL PHOTO COVERAGE

Escorted by Tom Frawley and Joe Benton, proceed to offstage announcement area.

9:30 p.m.

Arrive Offstage announcement area. Pause.

Announcement.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE  
ATTENDANCE: 900

You proceed to dais of Grand Ballroom and take your seat at the Head Table. (Head Table Guests - TAB A.)



*Spent 7 evening - Thanks for help  
Griffin - Nam - Stam - 3619  
Bert*

*C*

I did something tonight I shouldn't have done.

For some reason I came here with the pre-conceived notion that some members of my staff, and certain members of the news media, would get up on the stage with the esteemed Mr. Russell and make total fools of themselves.

I was not disappointed.

But I do apologize for it because I really shouldn't place myself in the position of judging others, of having such pre-conceived notions.

That's because if there's one thing I've learned this year -- and some people would argue with me that I've learned that much -- it is that the White House is the place where the most difficult problems wind up.

And pre-conceived notions don't do me any good there either.

Take, for example, the whole question of linkage.

Many people claim that there should, in fact, be linkage between the State Department and the National Security Council.

MORE

Other people prefer the status quo.

Me, I'm undecided.

It's like the other day, when I found myself in the powerful position of having my chief spokesman saying one thing on coal seizure and my Trade Representative and Secretary of Labor saying yet another.

It reminded me of an old tune we used to listen to down home: It's called "Back in the Straddle Again."

And who says we're not clear on the issues?

It's moments like that when you reach a full realization of the power of the Presidency.

I usually don't have that problem, though, the problem of a feeling of helplessness.

Most of the time it's just the other way around. People are simply fawning over me, people burst out of crowds just to have a brief chance to shake my hand, or hear my voice, or tug at my coat.

Sometimes it can be downright embarrassing. People literally just leap to do my slightest bidding.

-3-

I have particularly noticed this in the coal strike . . .

And I have the advice of an absolutely superb staff  
to rely on . . .

*FM - Philly call*

Hamilton Jordan, for one.

As you know, he has counseled me long and well on  
political issues. And a lot of people have assumed that he's  
just a hard-bitten, strongly partisan Democratic advisor.

That's not true at all. We've taken a lot of heat  
over this Marston matter, but I've followed Ham's advice all  
along the way and sought to reach out and consider <sup>app</sup> people,  
regardless of political party.

People say we've just played politics as usual. But  
that's ridiculous. What other Democratic Administration would  
help a Republican run for Governor?

I've had the help, too, of Zbigniew Brzezinski, who  
in just more than one year has gone from being a professor  
whose name no one could pronounce, much less spell, to a  
position of great stature in the carrying out of the foreign  
affairs of this country.

*Replace  
with Single  
as Liaison  
to Jewish  
Community*

He's of great help to me in carrying out military  
affairs, too. A couple of weeks ago, he suggested that this

*Capitalize - past mistakes*

MORE



-4-

might be just the right time to invade the Bay of Pigs -- now that the Cuban Army's away in Africa.

Frank Moore has always been a tremendous comfort to me in times of stress.

He urged me to spend more time dealing with Members of Congress, to open up to them more, seek their counsel and advice, talk to them on the phone. ~~We all know how much that~~ *So I Took THIS CALL FROM PHILADELPHIA....* ~~advice paid off in the Marston situation.~~

Frank's given me some good counsel on the Panama Canal treaties, too. He's followed it all very closely, and as public opinion has been sampled, he's guided me on how to react to it. When the polls showed that the American public was 2 to 1 against the treaties, I followed his advice and agreed to only give away a third of the canal.

*Palestine  
Homeland*

Stu Eizenstat has been with me for a long time, too. In addition to his tremendous ability to deal with the very complex domestic issues of this country, he also gives me splendid fiscal and political advice.

His instincts are infallible.

He argued that I lost the Western states in the election because I didn't come across as enough of a fiscal conservative.

MORE

"But," he said, "we can win them back by saving the taxpayer's money. All you have to do is cut out a few wasteful water projects."

You've seen tonight a demonstration of Jody Powell's effectiveness in getting the facts out to the news media.

He's always been the most use to me in the public relations field. A few weeks ago, for example, I heard this story that I thought might cause us some trouble.

But Jody said, "Look, boss, don't worry about it. Who'd ever believe an anonymous woman in a bar?"

Another time, he advised me to come here to be with you and talk to you tonight . . .

But I came anyway . . . I'm glad I did. Thank you very much.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 9, 1978

Chairman Campbell

The attached was returned in the President's outbox and is forwarded to you for appropriate handling.

For your information, the people referred to on the second page are Jim McIntyre, Eleanor Norton Holmes, Stu Eizenstat, the Attorney General, Midge Costanza and Bob Lipshutz.

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 9, 1978

Midge Costanza  
Stu Eizenstat  
Bob Lipshutz  
Jim McIntyre  
Jim Gammill

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox and  
is forwarded to you for your  
information. Chairman Campbell  
has been informed of the  
President's decision.

Rick Hutcheson



CHAIRMAN

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20415

February 24, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Alan K. Campbell

SUBJECT: Employment of Women and Minorities in the Federal Service

The commitment of you and your Administration to the accomplishment of affirmative action goals places a special responsibility on the Civil Service Commission and particularly on its Chairman. The Commission has already undertaken several important initiatives, both internal and governmentwide, on which I will report to you soon.

In a recent memorandum you sent to all department heads, you put special emphasis on the hiring of women and directed me to report to you regularly on agency progress. You will receive the first report by the end of March.

In the meantime, I believe it important for you to be aware of how the current situation and practices will affect our efforts to improve the situation.

DISCUSSION

The overall profile of the Federal workforce is fairly good, especially in comparison with the private sector. But it obviously is not good enough, and is particularly inadequate at senior and supergrade levels. There are presently around 7,000 supergrade positions (GS16-18), and women and minorities are represented in the supergrade ranks at just under 3% (200 positions) and 5% (340 positions) respectively.

Each year an average of 600 jobs are filled with new people at the first supergrade level (GS-16). About 90% of these are filled by the direct

promotion of employees from the GS-15 level. However, the GS-15 level is composed of only about 5% women and 6% minorities. If women and minorities continue to be advanced to supergrade jobs at a rate equal to their present representation at the GS-15 level, their percentage of the total supergrade base would increase by about .3% per year for each group. If they were to be promoted at a rate double that, the numbers of women and minorities would increase by around 60 and 70 respectively, but their percentage increases would only be .7% and .9%. Even at this doubled rate it would take over 10 years just to increase the percentage of women and minorities in the supergrade ranks to 10% and 14% respectively.

I should point out that since 1969 the percentage of women and minorities in the supergrade level has doubled. But as the above data demonstrates, the percentages are still extremely low, and only extraordinary efforts will improve them. Such efforts should be made and should include special hiring programs like your already approved Presidential Management Intern Program and the expansion of the college coop program to include both community college and graduate students, more hiring at the senior supergrade levels from outside the Federal service, and much more attention by the highest levels of management in departments and agencies to their upward mobility programs. Unless such efforts are undertaken now, progress over the next few years will be no better than the past few, and that is not good enough.

To make sure this happens, I suggest that I send a memorandum to all department and agency heads informing them of the difficulties they face in light of the above statistics, and urging them to undertake the necessary programs. Specific steps that may be taken under existing law and regulations will be outlined.

I also urge that on an appropriate occasion you publicly state your goals in this field and indicate your awareness of the difficulties in their accomplishment. If this is not done, I am afraid that current expectations among minorities and women so outrun realistic possibilities that even substantial accomplishments will not be understood.

#### DECISION

1. Memorandum to Department and Agency Heads.

\_\_\_\_ Authorize me to send a memorandum to department and agency heads discussing problems and need for specific affirmative action steps.

\_\_\_\_ Do not send memorandum to department and agency heads.

*First, Route to Jim, Eleanor, Stu, Griffin, Midge & Bob, then to me.*  
*Emphasize what we've done in non-career hiring*

3.

2. Presidential Statement.

☒ Prepare (in consultation with your staff) a statement about  
this matter for you to use on an appropriate occasion.

☐ Do not prepare such a statement.

*brief*

STAFF COMMENTS

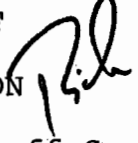


MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

9 March 1978

TO: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: RICK HUTCHESON   
SUBJECT: Summary of Staff Comments

Midge Costanza urges that the President send a memo to Agency heads on the employment of women and minorities. "Women and minorities feel strongly that the President has failed to live up to his campaign commitments to affirmative action hiring. Nothing short of a dramatic new program will remedy this impression. The information Scotty Campbell has collected reflects only career positions and not career-excepted Presidential appointments. In order to get a clear picture of both, I am again requesting that the Presidential Personnel Office proceed -- with your authority -- with its assigned responsibility of collecting data from the Agencies on these Presidential appointments. This would give us a true picture of what the President has done in this area, and hope to guide us in future hiring."

Stu Eizenstat recommends that you authorize Campbell to send out the proposed memo.

However, Stu points out that this is a sensitive time -- the Congress is now considering the role of the CSC versus the EEOC in the context of the Civil Rights Reorganization. Therefore, Stu recommends that you direct Campbell to:

- have EEOC Commissioner Norton participate in preparing the memo;
- let the Reorganization Project, Justice and Bob Lipshutz review the memo prior to its issuance;
- prepare a Presidential statement for your possible use on equal employment opportunity;
- Stu also recommends that you make it clear to Campbell that in approving the memorandum you are not approving the so-called "Sugarman Plan" (a project being developed by CSC with major affirmative action implications).

\_\_\_\_\_ approve Stu's recommendations \_\_\_\_\_ disapprove

Jim Gammill recommends that "any presidential message... acknowledge the performance of your Administration with respect to affirmative action hiring in non-career positions, as contrasted with the Federal work force as a whole." Jim's memo, citing the figures, is attached.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 3, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JAMES F. GAMMILL, JR. *JFG*  
SUBJECT: Affirmative Action in Non-Career Hiring

The memorandum from Chairman Campbell discusses the affirmative action profile of the entire federal work force, which is dominated by individuals who have career rights under the Civil Service system.

The Presidential Personnel Office has assembled an affirmative action profile for policy-making and implementing non-career positions in the Executive Branch. The individuals in these positions have no career rights; instead, the vast majority are individuals who were hired by your department and agency heads.

Any Presidential message should acknowledge the performance of your Administration with respect to affirmative action hiring in non-career positions, as contrasted with the federal work force as a whole. For instance, Chairman Campbell states that women and minorities are represented in the super grade ranks at 3% and 5%, respectively; for non-career positions alone, our figures are 16.5% and 11.6%.\* For senior level positions throughout the work force, 5% are women, 6% are minorities; for senior level non-career positions, 26.9% are women, 14.5% are minorities.\*

---

\*Minorities other than Black and Hispanic are not included in the data.

## SUMMARY

SUMMARY: BLACKS AND HISPANICS

1298 people responded:

121, or 9.3%, are Black  
52, or 4.0%, are Hispanic

Of the 1298 --

276 are Executive Level (\$47,500-\$66,000)  
465 are NEA Level (\$42,425-\$47,500)  
557 are Senior Level (\$26,022-\$47,025)\*

Of the 276 in the Executive Level, 25, or 9.1%,  
are Black; 13, or 4.7%, are Hispanic.

Of the 465 in the NEA Level, 42, or 9.0% are  
Black; 12, or 2.6%, are Hispanic.

Of the 557 in the Senior Level, 54, or 9.7%  
are Black; 27, or 4.9%, are Hispanic.

\*The highest Senior Level Pay Grade is a GS-15,  
Step 10, which is higher in actual dollars than  
a GS-16, Step 1, the first NEA Level Pay Grade.

SUMMARY: WOMEN

1298 people responded. 263, or 20.3%, are women.

Of the 1298 --

276 are Executive Level (\$47,500-\$66,000)

465 are NEA Level (\$42,425-\$47,500)

557 are Senior Level (\$26,022-\$47,025)\*

Of the 276 in the Executive Level, 37, or 13.4%, are women.

Of the 465 in the NEA Level, 77, or 16.6%, are women.

Of the 557 in the Senior Level, 149, or 26.8%, are women.

\*The highest Senior Level Pay Grade is a GS-15, Step 10, which is higher in actual dollars than a GS-16, Step 1, the first NEA Level Pay Grade.



WOMEN : FULL-TIME NON-CAREER POSITIONS

	TOTAL			EXECUTIVE LEVEL PAY GRADES (\$47,500-\$66,000)			NEA LEVEL PAY GRADES (\$42,425-\$47,500)			SENIOR LEVEL PAY GRADES (\$26,022-\$47,025)		
DEPARTMENT	<u>NO. WOMEN</u>	<u>NO. RPTG.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO. WOMEN</u>	<u>NO. RPTG.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO. WOMEN</u>	<u>NO. RPTG.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO. WOMEN</u>	<u>NO. RPTG.</u>	<u>%</u>
COMMERCE	23	108	21.3	4	27	14.8	4	37	10.8	15	44	34.1
DEFENSE	18	73	24.7	4	45	8.9	5	5	100.0	9	23	39.1
ENERGY	10	100	10.0	2	25	8.0	0	39	0.0	8	36	22.2
HEW	22	130	16.9	5	26	19.2	9	54	16.7	8	50	16.0
HUD	42	114	36.8	5	19	26.3	9	30	30.0	28	65	43.1
INTERIOR	12	81	14.8	1	13	9.5	4	44	9.1	7	24	29.2
JUSTICE	9	65	13.9	2	21	9.5	2	31	6.5	5	13	38.5
LABOR	15	72	20.8	2	15	13.3	4	22	18.2	9	35	25.7
STATE	Data has not been received.											
TRANSPORTATION	17	70	24.3	2	16	12.5	6	26	23.1	9	28	32.1
TOTAL:	Continued											



	TOTAL			EXECUTIVE LEVEL PAY GRADES (\$47,500-\$66,000)			NEA LEVEL PAY GRADES (\$42,425-\$47,500)			SENIOR LEVEL PAY GRADES (\$26,022-\$47,025)		
DEPARTMENT	NO. WOMEN	NO. RPTG.	%	NO. WOMEN	NO. RPTG.	%	NO. WOMEN	NO. RPTG.	%	NO. WOMEN	NO. RPTG.	%
TREASURY	15	79	19.0	2	25	8.0	4	27	14.8	9	27	33.3
ACTION	15	51	29.4	3	5	60.0	5	33	15.2	7	13	53.9
AID	12	69	17.4	2	12	16.7	8	50	16.0	2	7	28.6
CSA	18	36	50.0	1	7	14.3	0	4	0.0	17	25	68.0
EPA	18	57	31.6	1	8	12.5	11	39	28.2	6	10	60.0
GSA	6	29	20.7	0	7	0.0	3	11	27.3	3	11	27.3
SBA	8	31	25.8	1	5	20.0	3	13	23.1	4	13	30.8
U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	3	72	4.2							3	72	4.2
MARSHALS	0	61	0.0							0	61	0.0
TOTAL:	263	1298	20.3	37	276	13.4	77	465	16.6	149	557	26.8

BLACKS : FULL-TIME NON-CAREER POSITIONS

	TOTAL			EXECUTIVE LEVEL PAY GRADES (\$47,500-\$66,000)			NEA LEVEL PAY GRADES (\$42,425-\$47,500)			SENIOR LEVEL PAY GRADES (\$26,022-\$47,025)		
DEPARTMENT	NO. BLACKS	NO. RPTG.	%	NO. BLACKS	NO. RPTG.	%	NO. BLACKS	NO. RPTG.	%	NO. BLACKS	NO. RPTG.	%
COMMERCE	9	108	8.3	1	27	3.7	4	37	10.9	4	44	9.1
DEFENSE	7	73	9.6	3	45	6.7	0	5	0.0	4	23	17.4
ENERGY	4	100	4.0	2	25	8.0	1	39	2.6	1	36	2.8
HEW	10	130	7.7	2	26	7.7	7	54	13.0	1	50	2.0
HUD	23	114	20.2	4	19	21.1	7	30	23.3	12	65	18.5
INTERIOR	3	81	3.7	1	13	7.7	2	44	4.6	0	24	0.0
JUSTICE	4	65	6.2	2	21	9.6	1	31	3.2	1	13	7.7
LABOR	7	72	9.7	1	15	6.7	4	22	18.2	2	35	5.7
STATE	Data has not been received.											
TRANSPORTATION	3	70	4.3	2	16	12.5	1	26	3.9	0	28	0.0
TOTAL:	Continued											

	TOTAL			EXECUTIVE LEVEL PAY GRADES (\$47,500-\$66,000)			NEA LEVEL PAY GRADES (\$42,425-\$47,500)			SENIOR LEVEL PAY GRADES (\$26,022-\$47,025)		
DEPARTMENT	<u>NO. BLACKS</u>	<u>NO. RPTG.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO. BLACKS</u>	<u>NO. RPTG.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO. BLACKS</u>	<u>NO. RPTG.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO. BLACKS</u>	<u>NO. RPTG.</u>	<u>%</u>
TREASURY	9	79	11.4	2	25	8.0	2	27	7.4	5	27	18.5
ACTION	6	51	11.8	2	5	40.0	3	33	9.1	1	13	7.7
AID	3	69	4.4	0	12	0.0	3	50	6.0	0	7	0.0
CSA	9	36	25.0	2	7	28.6	1	4	25.0	6	25	24.0
EPA	2	57	3.5	0	8	0.0	2	39	5.1	0	10	0.0
GSA	1	29	3.5	0	7	0.0	1	11	9.1	0	11	0.0
SBA	5	31	16.1	1	5	20.0	3	13	23.1	1	13	7.7
U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	5	72	6.9							5	72	6.9
MARSHALS	11	61	18.0							11	61	18.0
TOTAL:	121	1298	9.3	25	276	9.1	42	465	9.0	54	557	9.7

HISPANICS : FULL-TIME NON-CAREER POSITIONS

[illegible]

	TOTAL			EXECUTIVE LEVEL PAY GRADES (\$47,500-\$66,000)			NEA LEVEL PAY GRADES (\$42,425-\$47,500)			SENIOR LEVEL PAY GRADES (\$26,022-\$47,025)		
DEPARTMENT	NO. HISPANICS	NO. RPTG.	%	NO. HISPANICS	NO. RPTG.	%	NO. HISPANICS	NO. RPTG.	%	NO. HISPANICS	NO. RPTG.	%
TREASURY	0	79	0.0	0	25	0.0	0	27	0.0	0	27	0.0
ACTION	4	51	7.8	0	5	0.0	3	33	9.1	1	13	7.7
AID	1	69	1.5	1	12	8.3	0	50	0.0	0	7	0.0
CSA	7	36	19.4	2	7	28.6	0	4	0.0	5	25	20.0
EPA	0	57	0.0	0	8	0.0	0	39	0.0	0	10	0.0
GSA	0	29	0.0	0	7	0.0	0	11	0.0	0	11	0.0
SBA	5	31	16.1	1	5	20.0	2	13	15.4	2	13	15.4
U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	4	72	5.6							4	72	5.6
MARSHALS	4	61	6.6							4	61	6.6
TOTAL:	52	1298	4.0	13	276	4.7	12	465	2.6	27	557	4.9

ID 781052

~~W/~~ THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 27 FEB 78

FOR ACTION: STU EIZENSTAT

SAT *for attached*

JIM GAMMILL

~~ATTACHED~~  
*will have new survey results. could w/d ask with timetable, may be late! but wants to comment*

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

HAMILTON JORDAN

JODY POWELL

JIM MCINTYRE

MIDGE COSTANZA

FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS)

JACK WATSON

BUNNY MITCHELL

*- Midge talking to Campbell - common due by Friday*

SUBJECT: CAMPBELL MEMO RE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND MINORITIES IN  
FEDERAL SERVICE

\*\*\*\*\*  
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +  
+ BY: 1200 PM WEDNESDAY 01 MAR 78 +  
\*\*\*\*\*

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Hold per  
Seymour - may  
be revised

WASHINGTON

DATE: 27 FEB 78

FOR ACTION: STU EIZENSTAT

JIM GAMMILL

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

MIDGE COSTANZA

HAMILTON JORDAN

FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS)

JODY POWELL

JACK WATSON

JIM MCINTYRE

BUNNY MITCHELL

SUBJECT: CAMPBELL MEMO RE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND MINORITIES IN  
FEDERAL SERVICE

+++++  
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +  
+ BY: 1200 PM WEDNESDAY 01 MAR 78 +  
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

We urge that the President go forward with a memo to the Agency heads and that a statement be prepared as soon as possible. Women and minorities feel strongly that the President has failed to live up to his campaign commitments to affirmative action hiring. Nothing short of a dramatic new program will remedy this impression.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*  
STEVE SIMMONS *Steve*

SUBJECT: Campbell Memo re Employment of Women  
and Minorities in Federal Service

The statistics Chairman Campbell offers clearly illustrate how much needs to be done in increasing the percentage of women and minorities at the upper levels of the Federal Government. We think it would be helpful for Campbell to send a memorandum to agency heads describing the problems that exist and the need for specific affirmative action steps, and recommend you authorize him to send such a memorandum.

However, this is a very sensitive time politically since our Civil Rights Reorganization is now being considered by Congress, and the role of the Civil Service Commission versus the EEOC has been questioned in the Senate. Thus we recommend you authorize the memorandum but direct:

- Chairman Campbell to have EEOC Commissioner Eleanor Holmes Norton participate in its preparation;
- the Justice Department, White House Counsel's Office, and OMB's reorganization team to review the memorandum prior to its issuance.

We also recommend that you make clear that in approving the memorandum you are not thereby approving the so-called "Sugarman Plan" which is a project being developed by the Commission which will have major affirmative actions implications, and which should be subject to separate consideration at a later time.

We also recommend you approve Chairman Campbell's request that he prepare a Presidential statement for your possible use on equal employment opportunity.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 2, 1978

MEMORANDUM TO: Staff Secretary

From: MARGARET COSTANZA *MC*

Subject: Campbell Memo re Employment of Women and Minorities  
in Federal Service

We urge that the President go forward with a memo to the Agency heads and that a statement be prepared as soon as possible. Women and minorities feel strongly that the President has failed to live up to his campaign commitments to affirmative action hiring. Nothing short of a dramatic new program will remedy this impression.

The information Scotty Campbell has collected reflects only career positions and not career-excepted Presidential appointments. In order to get a clear picture of both, I am again requesting that the Presidential Personnel Office proceed -- with your authority -- with its assigned responsibility of collecting data from the Agencies on these Presidential appointments.

This would give us a true picture of what the President has done in this area, and hope to guide us in future hiring.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

3/8/78

Mr. President:

Jim Gammill's comment is at Tab A.

Stu Eizenstat recommends that you authorize Campbell to send out the proposed memo. However, Stu points out that this is a sensitive time -- the role of the CSC vs. the EEOC is being considered by Congress in the context of our Civil Rights Reorganization.

Midge Costanza and Stu Eizenstat concur. Midge points out that...

Stu Eizenstat (Tab A) and Jim Gamill (Tab B) ~~have-specific~~ recommend that you direct Campbell to include additional points in his memo

THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR  
TRADE NEGOTIATIONS  
WASHINGTON

C

3/9/78

Dear Mr. President, -

I forgot  
to give you the enclosed  
when I saw you on Wednesday.  
Bob Strasser has kindly con-  
sented to be the bearer - of good  
tidings in this instance.

All the best to you & I'll  
do my very best for you.

With affection & respect  
Sincerely & Respectfully,  
Your true friend

Siad  
Strauss  
Baker  
Chine  
Griffin-private

1300

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 9, 1978

Zbig Brzezinski  
Tim Kraft

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

FOREIGN VISIT SCHEDULE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 12958, 2001, 1400  
WHITE HOUSE GUIDELINES, FEB. 24, 1983  
BY SP-9 MARK DATE 5/1/83

MEMORANDUM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL - GDS

March 9, 1978

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MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *BR.*

TIM KRAFT *TK*

SUBJECT:

Foreign Visit Schedule

Attached for your information and decision is a memo summarizing your foreign visits schedule in 1978 and into 1979.

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*Jus 5/1/80*  
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Summary of Foreign Visit Schedule

(March - July)

Israeli Prime Minister Begin -- Official Visit, March 14-15

UK Prime Minister Callaghan -- Private Visit, March 23 (office meeting and lunch)

Presidential Trip -- March 28-April 3

Romanian President Ceausescu -- State Visit, April 12-13

Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda -- May 3 (office meeting and working lunch)

Indian Prime Minister Desai -- Official Visit (either May 26 or June 13-14)

NATO Summit -- May 30-31. Based on your approval of November 17, 1977, the Allies have agreed to a two-day meeting. *may add Italy & FRG (1 day each)*

Economic Summit -- (mid July)

Zambian President Kaunda -- On March 6, you confirmed to Secretary Vance that you wanted to proceed with the State Visit of President Kaunda in May. He has expressed a preference for the period of May 17-22 in connection with his travel to the Far East and Canada. This is to seek your final clearance to offer him dates in May.

Approve ☒

Other ☐

Senegalese President Senghor will be on a private visit to the US May 31-June 7. Given Senghor's standing as a world and African statesman, State and the NSC recommend that you approve a 60-minute office meeting in June.

Approve ☒

Other ☐

Other Foreign Visits  
(1978/1979)

Following your approval in August 1977, invitations for State/Official visits were extended for the first half of 1978 to: Tunisian Prime Minister Nouria, Algerian President Boumediene,



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Afghan President Daoud, and UAE President Zayid. All accepted and proposed various dates in January-June 1978. In addition, the Vice President proposed a visit by Norwegian Prime Minister Nordli.

In Executive Committee meetings last December and most recently with the Vice President and Tim Kraft, it was agreed that postponing the four visitors to the second half of this year will put an undue strain on your schedule given the excessive demands anticipated from the domestic front with budget reviews (August through November), Congressional campaigns, as well as claims on your time for the fall session of the UN General Assembly and meetings with foreign leaders.

However, Secretary Vance strongly recommends that Tunisian Prime Minister Nour be accommodated in your schedule this year. This is an invitation dating back to April 1977, when Under Secretary Habib with your approval extended an invitation to Nour to visit the US in 1977 or in 1978.

We, therefore, recommend:

1. The scheduling of Prime Minister Nour during the second half of 1978.

Approve ☒ \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

2. That we not reschedule Boumediene, Daoud, Zayid and extend an invitation to Nordli until at least 1979, and that these visits be part of an overall 1979 prioritized visit proposal. (Letters will be prepared regretting your inability to meet with each one of them.)

Approve ☒ \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

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DATE:            28 FEB 78

FOR ACTION: TIM KRAFT

INFO ONLY:    THE VICE PRESIDENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT:       ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ BRZEZINSKI MEMO RE FOREIGN VISIT SCHEDULE

+++++  
+    RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON    STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052)    +  
+            BY:    1200 PM THURSDAY    02 MAR 78                            +  
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED:    YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

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February 28, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *ZS.*

SUBJECT:

Foreign Visit Schedule

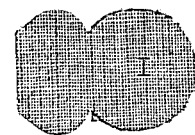
This is a two-part paper provided for your information and decision on your foreign visit schedule. Tab I deals with the next several months and Tab II covers the second half of the year and 1979.

The Vice President has been consulted and his views are reflected.

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*Jay 5/1/80*

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Summary of Foreign Visit Schedule  
(March - July)

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Yugoslav President Tito -- State Visit, March 7-9

Israeli Prime Minister Begin -- Official Visit, March 14-15

UK Prime Minister Callaghan -- Private Visit, March 23 (office meeting and lunch)

Presidential Trip -- March 28-April 3

Romanian President Ceausescu -- State Visit, April 12-13

Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda -- May 3 (office meeting and working lunch)

NATO Summit -- May 30-31. Based on your approval of November 17, 1977, the Allies have agreed to a 2-day meeting

Economic Summit -- (mid July)

You have also agreed to:

-- A State Visit for Zambian President Kaunda

- You approved visit for first half of 1978 in your August 5, 1977 visits memo;
- Invitation was extended to Kaunda via Ambassador Low;
- Accepted by Kaunda, indicated May 17-22 preference;
- You repeated your invitation in your telephone conversation with Kaunda on December 6, 1977;
- Executive Committee reviewing your 1978 approved Kaunda as one of three (along with Tito and Ceausescu) for State Visits in first half of 1978;
- The Vice President, however, now recommends postponing the visit to the second half of 1978, given the demands on your schedule. State and the NSC recommend that it remain in the first half rather than seek a postponement which could adversely affect our southern African efforts.

Schedule for middle May 1978 \_\_\_\_\_ Postpone to later in 1978 \_\_\_\_\_

-- An Official Visit by Indian Prime Minister Desai

- You invited Desai in your letter of July 15, 1977;
- He accepted and proposed October which you approved in your August 1977 visits memo;
- It was later postponed, given your planned trip to India in December;
- In your bilateral in India, Desai indicated he planned to be in US to attend Special Session on Disarmament and you commented he should at the same time visit Washington, reaffirmed in subsequent correspondence;
- In follow up discussion with the Indians, they have proposed sometime in the first ten days of June rather than May, knowing of your full

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schedule and Desai has postponed his earlier May 25 address to the UN.

Schedule visit in early June\_\_\_\_\_ Other\_\_\_\_\_

In addition, Sengalese President Senghor will be on a private visit to the US May 31-June 7; given Senghor's standing as a world and African statesman, State and the NSC recommend that you meet with him for a 60-minute office meeting or working lunch.

Approve meeting\_\_\_\_\_ Approve lunch\_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove\_\_\_\_\_

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Proposed Visit Schedule -- Second Half of 1978 or 1979

Following your approval in August of 1977, invitations for State/Official visits were extended for the first half of 1978 to: Tunisian Prime Minister Nouira, Algerian President Boumediene, Afghan President Daoud, and UAE President Zayid. All accepted and proposed various dates in January-June 1978.

The Executive Committee meeting of December recommended to postpone these visits. Before a final decision, the Vice President undertook to check with the Secretary of State the kinds of problems that such a postponement would create for the United States. The Deputy Secretary of State responded, and, after further consultations, the Vice President and the NSC recommended that these leaders be informed that the visits will have to be postponed beyond 1978 and that the precise time be determined here in light of your overall 1979 calendar. However, the Secretary of State strongly recommends that the Tunisian Prime Minister at least be accommodated in the second half of 1978 instead of 1979 or later. This is an invitation dating back to April 1977 when Under Secretary Habib, with your approval, invited Nouira to come to the United States.

Finally, the Vice President has proposed that an invitation be extended to Prime Minister Nordli of Norway for the second half of 1978 or 1979.

This is to seek your preference on the scheduling of these visits. Letters to Nouira, Boumediene, Daoud and Zayid will be prepared in accordance with your decisions:

Nouira	Second Half of 1978 _____	1979 or later _____
Boumedienne	Second half of 1978 _____	1979 or later _____
Daoud	Second half of 1978 _____	1979 or later _____
Zayid	Second half of 1978 _____	1979 or later _____
Nordli	Second half of 1978 _____	1979 or later _____
	May NATO Summit bilateral _____	

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*Jay 5/1/80*

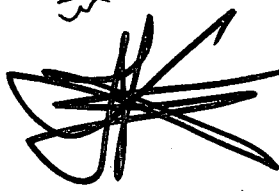
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ID 780994

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DATE: 23 FEB 78

FOR ACTION: TIM KRAFT

*Hold until TX +  
23 meet; memo  
in safe*  


INFO ONLY:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ BRZEZINSKI MEMO RE FOREIGN VISIT SCHEDULE  
VICE PRESIDENT'S MEMO RE SAME

+++++  
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +  
+ BY: 1200 PM SATURDAY 25 FEB 78 +  
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

27 February 1978

TO: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI  
FROM: RICK HUTCHESON *R.H.*  
SUBJECT: Your Memo, "Foreign Visit Schedule"

Tim Kraft has some substantial problems with this memo. He wishes to meet with you and the Vice President to discuss them. I will be holding your memo in the meantime.

cc: Tim Kraft

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Feb. 25, '78

To: Rick Hutchinson  
From: Tim Kraft **TK**  
Subj: Foreign visit schedule

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I strongly urge that you do not submit this memorandum to the President in its present form. It is incomplete, misleading, and does not begin to reflect the disagreement in substance and approach between State/NSC and the Executive (agenda planning) Committee.

I suggest instead that the Vice-President convene a meeting Monday or Tuesday to discuss this proposed schedule with the following in attendance: VP, Dick Moe, Gail Harrison, Kraft, Voorde, Dr. Brzezinski, Indefurth, and a representative from the State Dept. I will check with the VP tomorrow (Sunday) and volunteer to arrange this meeting.

After such a meeting, I believe a more coherent and agreed-upon options memo can be drafted for the President.

On a sequential basis, these are some of the points that need working on:

- 1) May 30-31 is listed as NATO Summit time -- the President is only committed to one day of participation. If this is not spelled out, we'll quickly find him committed (by others) to the full two.
- 2) the memo says that the President "has agreed to" an official visit by Desai. When did he agree to that? As far as we know, the only authorization for this was a conversational courtesy in which the President expressed a hope to see Desai in the states sometime (this from a note-taker's record). How does this balloon into a full-fledged Official Visit, in a very crowded time period?
- 3) State and NSC "strongly recommend" a meeting with Senghor. Why?? And, on this memo, the President is given no option for disapproval (all the check-offs center on lunch or no lunch; how about no visit?).

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

- 4) The Vice-President recommended that the Kaunda visit be postppned until the second half of '78. The first page of this memo strongly implies that we're all agreed on the first half, that Kaunda wants May, and the options are May or 'other'. That approach is simply too misleading.

5) The second page is a disaster. If Boumediene, Daoud, and Sayid have received invitations for State/Official visits this year, it was without any check-off that we've seen from the President after the Executive Committee expressly urged that these visits be deferred (and before any invitations had been sent at that time). This memorandum makes it sound as though everyone had agreed upon such invitations, but that now the Vice-President wants to rearrange them for next year. This is simply not the case.

If invitations went out, that is very definitely someone's screw-up...and the meeting I am suggesting might be helpful in tracking this blooper and devising ways to avoid same in the future.

- 6) Another option that might be proposed for Nordli is that of a bi-lateral during the NATO meeting.

There are other points and suggestions...but rather than deluge the President with a paper war, I think it best for several of us to get together --soon--and work out one options memorandum that will serve the President better.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~/GDS

February 23, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *25*  
SUBJECT: Foreign Visit Schedule

This is a two-part paper provided for your information and decision on your foreign visit schedule. Tab I deals with the next several months and Tab II covers the second half of the year.

The Vice President has reviewed the recommendations and his comments are at Tab III.

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Summary of Foreign Visit Schedule (March-July)

Yugoslav President Tito -- State Visit, March 7-9  
Israeli Prime Minister Begin -- Official Visit, March 14-15  
Presidential Trip -- March 27-April 3  
Romanian President Ceausescu -- State Visit, April 12-13  
NATO Summit -- May 30-31  
Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda -- (West Coast meeting late June  
OR early May)  
Economic Summit/FRG -- (mid July)

you have also agreed to:

- A State Visit for Zambian President Kaunda invited during first half of this year and has expressed preference for May 17-22;
- An Official Visit for Indian Prime Minister Desai, who is agreeable to early June visit instead of May knowing of your full schedule at that time.

In addition, Senegalese President Senghor will be visiting the US May 31-June 7 and State and the NSC recommend that you meet with him.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That you agree to the following proposed schedule for these visitors and that we have dates to offer:

President Kaunda	Mid-May_____	Other_____
Prime Minister Desai	Early June_____	Other_____

That you agree to meet with Senghor for a 60-minute office meeting and/or working lunch: (State and NSC strongly recommend)

Approve_____	Meeting and Lunch_____
Meeting Only_____	Working Lunch Only_____

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Jay 5/1/80

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~~CONFIDENTIAL/GDS~~

Proposed Visit Schedule -- Second Half of 1978 or 1979

Tunisian Prime Minister Nouira, Algerian President Boumediene, Afghan President Daoud, and UAE President Zayid, have accepted your invitation to make State/Official Visits during the first half of this year.

The Vice President has recommended that Norwegian Prime Minister Nordli be invited during the second half of the year. I would rather give preference to the four leaders previously invited, particularly since Prime Minister Nordli will presumably attend the NATO Summit here in May.

This is to seek your preference on the scheduling of these visits. Letters to Nouira, Boumediene, Daoud, and Zayid will be prepared in accordance with your decision.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That these visits be postponed to 1979. Secretary Vance, however, recommends that Nouira be scheduled later this year.

Prime Minister Nouira	second half _____ or 1979 _____
President Boumediene	second half _____ or 1979 _____
President Daoud	second half _____ or 1979 _____
President Zayid	second half _____ or 1979 _____
Prime Minister Nordli	second half _____ or 1979 _____

If you agree to a visit by Prime Minister Nordli that the Vice President be authorized to extend an invitation during his visit to Oslo:

Approve \_\_\_\_\_

Other \_\_\_\_\_

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*Jay 5/1/90*

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THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON

February 21, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI

FROM: THE VICE PRESIDENT *alg*  
SUBJECT: Foreign Visits Schedule

I appreciate the opportunity to review your revised memorandum of February 10, 1978. Before we submit the memorandum to the President, I would suggest that it would be helpful to make two additional changes:

- Kaunda Visit - let us recommend to the President that this be moved to the second half of 1978.
- Tab II Visits - I concur with your recommendation that these visits be postponed to 1979. Further, I think it is important that we take the decision on each of these visits in the context of the President's 1979 calendar which we will be addressing later this year. Accordingly, I suggest that Tab II be revised to recommend to the President that Nour, Boumediene, Daoud, Zayid and Nordli not be scheduled at least until 1979 with the decision on each to be taken in the context of the 1979 calendar.

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4(b)  
WHITE HOUSE GUIDELINES, FEB. 24, 1983  
BY *Gay* NARS, DATE 5/1/90